

## REMARKS

This application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action dated February 20, 2004. Newly added Claims 89-94 are presented for examination, of which Claims 89, 91, 92, and 94 are in independent form. Claims 78-88 have been cancelled, without prejudice or disclaimer of subject matter. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

In the mentioned Office Action, Claims 78-88 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, based on the view that there was insufficient support in the application as filed for the recitation of a "data registration instruction", and also under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,335,267 (Evers et al.) .

Cancellation of Claims 78-88 renders the rejections of those claims moot. The claims now in this application are believed to be allowable over the prior art of record, for the following reasons.

Independent Claim 89 is directed to a character data processing method that comprises a data registration processing step (see, for example, page 118, lines 5-24, in the specification), in which, in a case where a data registration process is selected, key code data is inputted from the keyboard of a personal computer and converted into character code data for a facsimile machine by referring to a conversion table, and the resulting converted character code data is registered to a database (see step S2801 in Fig. 102).<sup>1</sup> The character code data for the facsimile machine registered to the database is transferred to the facsimile machine (see step S2804 in Fig. 102). The method also includes a registration data reading step (see step S3004 in

---

<sup>1</sup> It is of course to be understood that the references to particular portions of the disclosure are for purposes of example only, and that the claim scope is not limited by the details referred to.

Fig. 104), in which, in a case where reading of the registered data is selected, the character code data for the facsimile machine is inversely converted into key code data for the personal computer by referring to an inverse-conversion table used for such inverse-conversion, and displayed based on the inversely converted key code data for the personal computer (see step S3002 in Fig. 104). By virtue of these features (and those recited in the various other independent claims), it is possible to display and print, by using a personal computer, the contents registered in a facsimile machine.

*Evers* relates to an apparatus in which text data is converted into binary text data, the converted binary text data is transmitted to a facsimile machine and the text data is transmitted to a personal computer. Moreover, the *Evers* apparatus can monitor temperature, humidity, signal strength, etc., and perform the mentioned conversions based on the monitored value. However, nothing has been found in *Evers* that would teach or suggest the feature recited in Claim 89 that when reading of registered data is selected, character code data for a facsimile machine is inversely converted into key code data for a personal computer by referring to an inverse-conversion table used for inverse-conversion of the character code data for the facsimile machine into the key code data for the personal computer, and display is performed based on the inversely converted key code data for the personal computer. The *Evers* apparatus, in particular, does not provide the benefit mentioned above that is obtainable using the method of Claim 89. For at least that reason, Claim 89 is believed to be clearly allowable over *Evers*.

Independent Claim 91 is directed to a character data processing method that comprises a data registration processing step (see, for example, page 118, lines 5-24, in the specification), in which, in a case where a data registration process is selected, key code data is

inputted from the keyboard of a personal computer and converted into character code data for a facsimile machine by referring to a conversion table, the resulting converted character code data is registered to a database (see step S2801 in Fig. 102), and that character code data registered to the database is transferred to the facsimile machine (see step S2804 in Fig. 102). The method also comprises a data print processing step (see step S2904 in Fig. 103), in which, in a case where a data print process is selected, the character code data for the facsimile machine is inversely converted into key code data for the personal computer by referring to an inverse-conversion table used for such inverse-conversion, and printing is performed based on the inversely converted key code data for the personal computer (see step S2902 in Fig. 103).

Nothing has been found in *Evers* that would teach or suggest the feature recited in Claim 91, that when a data print process is selected, character code data for a facsimile machine is inversely converted into key code data for a personal computer by referring to an inverse-conversion table used for inverse-conversion of the character code data for the facsimile machine into the key code data for the personal computer, and printing is performed based on the inversely converted key code data for the personal computer.

For at least that reason, Claim 91 is deemed allowable over *Evers*.

Independent Claims 92 and 94 are apparatus claims respectively corresponding to method Claims 89 and 91, and are believed to be patentable for at least the same reasons as discussed above in connection with the latter claims.

A review of the other art of record has failed to reveal anything which, in Applicants' opinion, would remedy the deficiencies of the art discussed above, as a reference against the independent claims herein. Those claims are therefore believed patentable over the art of record.

The other claims in this application depend from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and, therefore, are submitted to be patentable for at least the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, individual consideration of the patentability of each claim on its own merits is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request favorable continued examination and early passage to issue of the present application.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York Office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our address listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Attorney for Applicants

Registration No. 29, 296

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York 10112-3801  
Facsimile: (212) 218-2200

NY\_MAIN 411497v1